Business Directions.

Any person remitting money for subscription to the Stan-dard will please state whether it is for the Weekly or Semi-Weekly paper; and also whether it is for a new subscriber or for one already on our books.

In ordering a change of the paper, please state the Post-

office to be changed from, as well us the one to.
Write all proper names plainly and distinctly.
The As a general rule we shall, in future, send our paper
to no new subscriber until the subscription money is paid, as we desire and intend to adopt the advance payment system as soon as practicable. All obituary notices exceeding ten lines will here-

after be charged as advertisements.

Strangers sending as advertisements must accompany them with the cash or give satisfactory reference, or they

ersons indebted for subscriptions can remit any amount at any time by mail; and receipts will in all cases be prompt transmitted. These who are indebted up to November will, we trust, send in the amount at once; and if the precise sums due are not known, it will make no difference, as for all sums overpaid in this way the subscriber will have credit and a receipt accordingly. We trust all our friends will remit by mail, and thus save us the heavy commissions, 20 per cent, which we have to puy for collecting.
HOLDEN & WILSON.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate has passed the Revenue bill as it came from the Commons, having re-considered and struck out on the third reading the amendments it had made on the first, A supplemental bill has, however, passed the Senate, containing proposed amendments to the Commons bill; but it is doubtful whother the latter body will have time to act upon it.

The Commons was engaged on Mouday on the Bank bills. The bill incorporating the Bank of Wilmington, with a capital of \$800,000, passed its third and last reading in that body, and will doubtless become a law. All attempts to get to a vote on the Bank of the State and the Bank of Cape Fear, failed. It seems now to be considered doubtful whether these two Banks will be re-chartered at the pres-

On Monday night the two Houses rescinded the joint resolution to adjourn to-day, Wednesday, and they then agreed to adjourn on Saturday next, at twelve o'clock, M. The session has been a protracted and laborious one, and members are anxious to return home, The two Houses will no doubt adjourn sine die on Saturday. See proceedings.

THE STAR-KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The Raleigh Star, which seems to have abandoned the old Whig party and become the organ of the new party of bigotry and intolerance, says that the charge preferred by the Standard that the Know-Nothing concern "is the ally of abolitionism is absolutely and unqualifiedly false." That paper then, by way of sustaining its assertion, alludes to the sixty-thousand Know-Nothings in Virginia, a majority of whom are slaveholders.

We have uniformly given facts in support of our charge against this secret and dangerous organization; and we refer again to some of these facts, as

1. The election by the Know Nothings, of Gardner and Pollock as Governors respectively of Massamessages of these Governors.

2. The election by the Know Nothings and fusionists of a majority of the Legislature of Michigan, which majority has recently instructed Gen. Cass and Mr. Stuart to vote to repeal the Nebraska and Kansas act, and also to repeal the fugitive slave law. 3. The condemnation by the Know Nothing and fusion majority of the Illinois Legislature of the

course of Senator Douglas on the Kansas and Ne-

4. The bitter and unrelenting opposition of the Know Nothing speakers and organs to the administration of Franklin Pierce--an administration which has signalized itself by its devetion to the compromise of 1850, and by its prompt and energetic efforts to enforce the fugitive slave law, and to allow the people of Kansas to establish slavery in that Territory, if they choose to do so.

5. The election by the Know Nothings of the Legislature of Massachusetts of Henry Wilson, a rank and avowed abolitionist, to the United States' Senate -an abolitionist, as shown by his whole course up to the time of his election, and by declarations made in Tremont Temple, Boston, since his election.

6. The re-election, by Know Nothings and the old Whig abolition party combined, of William II. Seward to the United States' Senate by the Legislaturn of New York. We know it is insisted that the Know Nothings proper of New York are opposed to Mr. Seward, and that those of the new party who secured his re-election, belong to spurious lodges; but why is not this, if true, authoritatively announced?-why are not these spurious lodges exposed by the Know Nothing State Council of New York, and Mr. Seward himself denounced? The reason is obvious-such a course would injure the Whig party proper of New York, which is an ally of the Know Nothing organization there in its opposition to the administration of Gen. Pierce. But, we are told, the Know Nothings proper of New York could not prevent Seward's re-election. Admit this for the sake of argument, and what becomes of the boasted power of the order? We were told that they were to sweep every thing before them-they have done so thus far in most of the free States; and the result has shown that they are powerful for evil, but, according to their own admission, powerless for good in that region of the Union.

Some years since, when Mr. Seward, the Whig candidate, was elected Governor of New York by the aid of the so-called foreign vote, the Whig presses of this State rejoiced over his election, and claimed it as a proud triumph over the Democratic party. Their files will show this to be so. Mr. Seward hap peds to have a better stock in trade, as an unserupulous politician, in the way of votes of so-called foreigners than he could hope to gain by joining the Know Nothings; and hence his course. If he had been heretofore opposed to the present naturalization laws, and to so-called foreigners, and if he were a member of the secret organization referred to, there can be no doubt that his re-election would have been acquiesced in and apologized for by Southern Know Nothing papers, just as they have acquiesced in and apologized for the election of Wilson from Massa-

We might present many more facts of this char-

acter, if we thought it necessary to do so. We do not admit, as the Star claims, that there are sixty thousand of this secret faction in Virginia; but if it be true, then clearly many of them have been deceived, deluded, hood-winked by disappointed spoilsmen and selfish office-seekers. This faction in Virginia may number some Democrats in their ranks; but nine-tenths of them, we do not doubt, recently belonged to the old Whig party. These Democrats, whether heretofore sound or disgruntled, will have to abandon the Know Nothings and come back, or go down.

We invite the Star to meet, or even to refer to and explain, if it can, the foregoing facts.

RE-ELECTION OF SEWARD.

The New York Herald gives the vote in full by which Mr. Seward was re-elected to the United States' Senate. It seems he reseived, altogether, according to the statement of the Herald, seventytwo Whig, twelve Know Nothing, and three Democratic votes. That paper adds:

"The re-election of W. H. Seward to the United States Senate establishes the great fact that the antislavery sentiment is paramount and predominant in the North. The issue between him and the Know Nothings was distinct and decisive. He had thrown down the gauntlet as their sworn enemy in the Senate, and they had taken it up. It surmounted their flag-staff in our November elections, and, bearing it aloft, the Know Nothings entered the Assembly to supersede him or prevent his election. The more sanguine of their numbers were confident of success -the order commanded the balance of power, and yet, on the appointed day of the tournament, they surrendered the giove without even breaking a

In the Senate five Know Nothings voted for Se ward and his majority was five-a clear Know Nothing majority. In the Assembly his majority was twelve; but had the seven Know Nothings voting for him opposed him, there would have been a majority against him of two. Thus the vote of each House and the election of Seward were decided by Know Nothing rotes. The result may be charged partly to the despotic discipline of the Know Nothings and the consequent mutiny of some members; partly to the spoils and the superior tactics of the Seward pipe layers; but, more than to all other causes combined, to the pre-dominant anti-slavery sentiment in the Assembly in the State and throughout the Northern States."

The Philadelphia North American, a leading Whig paper, takes the following view of the matter: "Senator Seward was yesterday re-elected to the United States Senate by the New York legislature. This is a remarkable result in view of the powerful influence wielded by the know nothing party, to which he is hostile, and which was, and is, especially hostile to him. Many of his old personal friends and supporters were members of the American order, and by its influence no less than thirty-seven of them

were elected to the legislature. When the course of events developed the fact that the American movement in New York State was being perverted to the purposes of a single faction, the whole of Mr. Seward's friends, both in and out of the legislature, left the order, and formed a new one of their own. The extent of the mischief done by this did not become known to the other party until the whig legislative caucus was held, at which Mr. Seward received almost a unanimous vote. Previous to this the legislature passed a resolution absolving its members from any extra-judicial oath taken by them. The election of Mr. Seward to the Senate was a natural consequence of these events. The thirty-seven American members who voted for him are terribly anathematized by the know nothing journals of New York; but as it seems to have been a game of deception ail round, the public generally will feel but little sympathy with either party."

Two weeks ago we received the copy of a memorial without date, but bearing the Raleigh post mark. The memorial must have been drawn up by an Abolitionist; it purported to be from the people of North Carolina to the General Assembly, asking for certain reforms in the laws relating to Slaves and Free persons of color. Attached to the memorial was a request that we would publish it in the North Carolina Republican. We most respectfully decline to do so, and would give a rougher refusal to any one who would enter our sanctum sanctorum to make the request. We would wager a bottle of Temperance cordial that the Memorial was neither drawn up by a North Carolinian nor a Foreigner, but by a Northern Know Nothing; and we would recommend the author of it to go on the other side of Mason and Dickson's line before penning another. We have strong suspicions of it having come from a certain press already noted for its Northern spirit. The Memorial opens with a tiresome preliminary, cunningly written, and then asks the consideration of our Legislature to the four following dangerous

1. That it behooves us as christian people to establish the institution of matrimony among our slaves, with all its legal obligations as to its duration between the parties.

2. That under no circumstances should masters be permitted to disregard these natural and sacred ties of relationship among their slaves, or between slaves belonging to different masters.

2. That the parental relation be acknowledged and protected by law; and that the separation of parents from their young children, say of twelve years and under, be strictly forbidden, under heavy pains and penalties.

4. That the laws which prohibit the instruction of slaves and free colored persons, by teaching them to read the Bible and other good books, be repealed. Golds, Republican.

We received through the Post office a simular circular. We concur with the Republican in the view it has taken of the matter.

The people of North Carolina are quite competent to manage their own affairs, without taking such advice as may be communicated in the manner referrec to, and that, too, from an unknown source. We shall not argue the points made in the circularbut we could easily show that our present laws in relation to slaves are proper and salutary, and that they are the most contented and happy of their race.

The Hon. A. C. Dodge, recently defeated for the Senate in Iowa, by Harlan, abolitionist and fusionist, has been appointed Minister to Spain in place of Mr. Breckenridge, declined. Mr. Dodge has always stood firmly by the Constitutional rights of the South: It is an excellent appointment, and furnishes additional evidence of Gen. Pearce's regard for those true men in the free States who have gone down politically before the combined forces of Whiggery, abolitionism, and Know-Nothingism,

And so the once proud Whig party, accordng to the admission of many of its leading men, is broken up and abandoned. What would Henry Clay say, if living, to the absorbtion by the faction of Know-Nethingism of the Whig party which he founded, and labored to make permanent? How he would scorn the "new party" and trample it beneath his feet as a despised, intolerant, anti-American

The Whig, abolition, Know Nothing House of Delegates of New York, in session at Albany, granted on the 9th instant, the use of their hall to Fredrick Douglas, free negro, to make an abolitionharangue! The New York Herald says the request for the use of the hall was unanimously granted. Was there no Know Nothing-no member of the "new national party" to raise his voice against

The last Richmond Enquirer contains a letter from its Boston Correspondent, which thoroughly exposes the origin and character of Know Nothingism. We shall publish it in our next.

The last New Hampshire Patriot contains column of extracts from letters, written by Democrats who have left the Know Nothing lodges in

Extra copies of Mr. Waugh's Report on the subject of Temperance and a prohibitory law, may be obtained at this office.

CAPTIONS OF THE LAWS may be obtained at the Standard office, at \$1 50 per hundred.

Our thanks to Mr. D. G. Lougee, of Griswold's Hotel, Goldsborough, for the first shad of the season. They were excellent.

BEAUTIES OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The Know Nothing Governor of Massachusetts has recommended a law to be passed to prevent any man from voting at any election, that cannot read and write the English language. They permit negroes to vote, but wish to prevent white men from voting that cannot read or write.

ANOTHER. The Know Nothing Legislature of Illinois has passed a resolution censuring the conduct of Messrs. Douglas and Shields, (a foreigner,) for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

ANOTHER. The Know Nothing Legislature of Michigan has passed similar abolition resolutions with regard to Senator Cass.

KNOW NOTHING MORALITY. We question whether the history of parties presents an instance where truth, justice, and every principle of right have been so wantonly outraged, as in the case of the Know Nothings. Falsehoods, the most flagrant, and misrepresentations, the most infamous, teem constantly from their press; and when the former are denied and the latter exposed, the journals publishing them seem to know nothing of the matter, and without the slightest hesitation pass on to new slanders and new misstatements.

The Washington Organs stated the other day that the Know Nothings in the New York Legislature numbered over fifty; indeed, that they were so numerous that as many as fifty were traitors. The Herald of Wednesday commenting on Seward's election, places the Know Nothing strength of both houses at MINETEEN, traitors, loyalists, and all. It would be difficult to reconcile these statements were we not able to state the effect desired to be produced by both papers. The Organ was indulging in the K. N. game of brag before Seward's election, while the Herald was endeavoring to screen its friends from the charge of Abolitionism after Sewards' election.

This, of course, could only be done by showing that the K. N.'s had not the power to defeat Seward, if they desired it.

Day after day reports of their tremendous successes are published, which the succeeding day flatly denies; but no retraction is found in the ignoramus

A few days since, we proved that the organs of the party had tortured Washington's words and belied La Fayette to suit their purposes, yet no withdrawal came. Indeed, the whole campaign is, on their part, a melange of betting, bigotry, braggadocio and bombast, with a little misrepresentation, to use no harsher term, to make the whole spicy and Know Nothingish.

Occasionally the brethren get quarrelsome, and then, in obedience to a venerable maxim, "when rogues fall out honest men get their dues," we get a little insight into the morality of the party.

Thus, the American Organ proclaimed nearly the whole of the K. N. members of the New York Legislature perjurers, "who had falsified their promises and sacrificed their honor" to elect Seward. In the same vein the Richmond Post waxed exceedingly wroth, characterized the act of the K. N. majority in New York as " deliberative dansing treachery." Such is the character of the party, according to Pet. Dem. fraternal testimony.

WASHINGTON ON THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRAriox. As the Know-Nothings profess to have great respect for the opinions of our venerated Washington, please publish the following, which they seem to have overlooked.

In an address to the Roman Catholics, dated March "As mankind become more liberal, they will be more apt to allow, that all those who conduct themselces as worthy mumbers of the community, are equally entitled to the protection of civil government. be ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume that your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their revolution, and the establishment of their government-or the important assistance which they received from a nation in which the Roman Cath tic faith is professed."-[Life of Washington, p. 197.

"The Irish volunteers merit the warmost thanks of America for their patriotism; and I hope their countrymen who have so long struggled for liberty, will be hospitably and cordially received here."

"The bosom of America is open to receive, not only the opulent and respectable stranger, but the oppressed and persecuted of all nations and of all eligions, whom we shall welcome to a participation

in all rights and pricileges." - Washington. "The citizens of the United States of America have a right to applud themselves for having given to mankind exumples of an enlarged and liberal policy—a policy worthy of imitation. All possess dike liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship. It is now no more that toleration is spoken of it were by the indulgence of one class of people that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights; for, happily the Government of the United States which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who ive under its protection, should demean themselves as good citizens in giving it on all occasions their effectual support."- Washington.

Washington also, in 1799, signed a naturalization law, which conferred upon foreigners the right of suffrage in two years.

ABOLITIONISM LEADS THE COLUMN. Within a single month the following abolitionists have been elected to the Senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next: Wm. H. Seward, of New York; Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; and Charles Durkee, of Wisconsin. Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, has received the whole vote of the fusionists in the legislature of that State, and makes the fourth of the

Mr. Seward is his own successor. Gen. Wilson follows, Mr. Everett; Mr., Durkee succeeds Hon. J. P. Walker, democrat; and Mr. Harlan expects to fill the place now occupied by the orthodox democrat, General A. C. Dodge. There are several other States to elect, and we shall not be suprised, to see the fusionists in these States uniting upon other abolitionists of the same stripe as those already chosen. The contest in New Hampshire is conducted partly to elect abolitionists to the Senate, in place of two sound national men, otherwise certain of being returned to that dignified body. Gradually the conservative and constitutional influence in the Senate is passing away before the know-nothing organization. Gradually the stern and well-tried champions of the rights of the States are being stricken down in the North. In this State of affairs the strange and appalling spectacle is presented of southern men coming forward to unite with influences that conspire to destroy the rights of the South and to dissolve the noble fabric of our Union. This would, indeed, be a melancholy realization of the adage, "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first Wash. Union. .

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin has issued a habeas corpus in the case of S. M. Booth and John Ryecrft, recently convicted in the United States Court at Milwaukie of a violation of the provisions of the act generally termed the Fugitive slave law, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. The State Court has, heretofor declared the law in question unconstitutional and void. On the receipt of the news of the issuing of the writ of habeas corpus at Milwaukie a public meeting was convened, at which resolutions strongly censuring the course of the federal authorities and counselling revolutionary action to defeat the laws of the land, were sdopted with frantic enthusiasm. The fine imposed upon Booth and Ryecraft amounts to \$1,661 and this is to be made up by voluntary subscriptions, in no instance to exceed one dollar, it has been stated that the anti-Nebraska members of Congress have contributed New York Herald. towards the fund.

We have received the February number of the University Magazine. Contents-The doctrine of the Tongue-English Literature in the reigns of Anne and Elizabeth-The Waldenses-Orators and Oratory-Laura Woodville-Editorial Table, &c. &c.

A HINT FOR THE KNOW NOTHINGS. The New York bord of emigration estimates that \$20,000,000 in money has been brought into the country in the last year by German emigrants.

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1855. Michigan Anti-Slavery Resolutions—Mr. Cass de-clines to obey—Bounty Land Bill passed—Kings Mountain defenders included—French Spoliation Bill to be vetoed—Hon. John S. Mills—A States Right's Senator-River and Harbor improvement bills-Know Nothingism and its fruits-Abelition Senators elected—Diplomatic Reform and Texas debt bill passed the House—Mr. Breckenridge declines the Mission to Spain.

On Monday a series of resolutions were presented in the Senate adopted by the Legislature of Michi-gan, instructing the Senators from that State, relative to the question of slavery. The resolutions denounce the repeal of the Missouri prohibition, assert the power of Congress to abolish slavery and the slave-trade in the Territories and the District of Columbia and affirm the duty of Congress to pass such laws immediately, instruct their Senators to use their best exertions to procure the passage of an act prohibiting the introduction and existence of slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, and ask for the immediate repeal of the fugitive-slave law. The Legislature of Michigan is controlled by Fusionists and Know Nothings, and this is the first demonstration of these enemies of the Democracy against the country. Mr. Cass addressed the Senate briefly on these resolutions, avowed his determination not to obey these instructions nor to resign his seat, the vacation of which was the object of the Legislature. He recognized the doctrine of instructions but with some limitations. He was willing to recognize the binding force of instructions received from his own party but not from a legislature notoriously composed of his political opponents. If the representative of a State in the Senate was changed with every change in the political aspect of its legislature, the conservative character of the Senate would be destroyed and it would be liable to greater changes even than the House of Representatives-thus virtually annulling a leading feature of our Constitution, moveover

the Democratic party and never to its advantage. The Bounty Land Bill was further considered in the Senate on Monday, and after the addition of several amendments, it passed that body by a vote of 30 to 15. It is now even larger and more comprehensive than it was when I made an estimate of the amount it would require to execute it, and the expense it will devolve upon the Government. But if the lands are to be given away and squandered, as appears to be the prevailing tendency, to give them to the old soldiers and their heirs is certainly the best disposition that can be made of them. The passage of this bill into a law will prevent any revenue to the government from the public lands for at least fifty years. I am glad to say that the bill as it stands makes provision for those who participated in the battle of Kings Mountain. The names of the greater portion of these men who so gallantly took up arms in defence of their country, were never entered upon the rolls, not being mustered into the service regularly, and consequently have never been included in any provision made by revolutionary services. It is pre-eminently due to these men that their services should be recognized even at this late

On Tuesday the House bill providing indemnification for French Spoliations was taken up in the Senate and after considerable discussion and the rejection of all amendments, passed precisely as it was received from the House. It is now in the hands of the President and the impression pretty generally prevails that he will veto it. If so it will put an end during his administration to this great effort to despoil the Treasury. One fact alone is sufficient to expose the true character of the bill and of a majority of the claims. While depredations upon our commerce were being perpetrated by the French, the Insurance Companies were in the habit of taking war risks, from which they made large profits. Some times they lost. This bill provides for reinbursing these insurance companies for losses sustained in the usual and regular course of their business. They knew before hand the extent of the risk, received a consideration for assuming it, and now have no claim whatever for indemnification for their losses.

The new Senator from New Hampshire, Hon, John S. Wells, has distinguished his entrance into the Senate by a very able speech against the responsibility of the government for these claims. He referred to the history of the county at the time these depredations were committed, showed that neither Jefferson, Madison nor Monroe, all of whom were personally cognizant of all the facts, ever recognized the legality of these claims or recommended their payment. The Reports from time to time made in their favor in Congress emanated from Representatives of exclusively commercial communities, while that "body of men in this country who hold to a strict construction of the Constitution, who hold to great principles, such as we say ought to govern the political action of this country "-" whenever they have been called upon to examine this question without reference to commercial interests or commercial influences have, as one man, declared their opposition to this measure." Among such men he enumerates Calhoun, Wm. R. King, Atchison, Bibb, Silas Wright, and a host of others, all of whom have stood up against the payment of these claims. The quotation I make from Mr. Wells' speech shows to what class of political men he belongs, and what

doctrines he is prepared to maintain and defend. The veto of the River and Harbor bill of last session by the President, including as it did a large number of appropriations, some perhaps proper enough but many of them totally unauthorized by the Constitution, has led to the introduction at the present session of a large number of single bills, including only one object in one bill. Should any or all of them pass, the President will be able to distinguish between the meritorious objects and those not of that character; but the action of the Senate is precisely the same as if they were all embraced in one bill. They are passed one by one by a combination among members and Senators, just as if they were embraced in one bill. Some thirty or forty have been passed by the Senate, but there will hard ly be time for action in the House during the pres-

ent session. On Monday a series of resolutions against the Know Nothing Societies was offered in the House, and the vote taken on their reception, resulting yeas 103, nays 78-not two-thirds and therefore they were not received. Although not a test vote, several known opponents of Know Nothingism having voted in the negative, it is sufficient to show that the new order is in considerable of a minority in the House. While upon the subject I will remark that the election of Seward, Wilson and Durkee to the U. S. Senate from the States of New York, Massachusetts and Iowa, all abolitionists of the most determined stamp, elected as they were by the aid of Know Nothingism, settles the point, if it was not settled already, that the order is an active ally of abolitionism, and therefore it should have no supporters at the South. The alliance or identy rather is now becoming too palpable for denial, and Southern Know Nothings will be compelled to dissolve their Chapters or be used by the majority of the Order at the North to destroy the institutions of their own section of the country. The tree is known by its fruits; and what could be more convincing, as to the objects of the Order, than the election of Wilson?

Two bills of importance have been acted on in the House, viz.: The bill to reform the Diplomatic and Consular system, and the Texas Debt bill. The former makes many alterations in the present systemgives fixed salaries to consuls, and prohibits them from engaging in commercial pursuits. The Texas Debt bill has been cut down from eight and a half to six and a half millions; and as both the Texas members voted against it, it is presumed that the offer of Congress will not be accepted by the Texas legislature. The six millions and a half is all the government agreed to pay Texas under one of the Compromise acts, and is all that Texas has a right Mr. Breckenridge has declined the mission to

Spain. I have not heard who will be likely to suc-MECKLENBURG. ceed Mr. Soule.

Washington Affairs. Washington, Feb. 9 .-The Hon. Mr. Breckinridge has declined the appointment of Minister to Spain in consequence of the illness of Mrs, B. Senator Dodge has received the appointment.

S. S. Cox, editor of the Columbus (Ohio) States-

man, has been nominated to the Senate as Secretary

of Legation to Peru, in place of Miller, withdrawn.

LATER FROM EUROPE. NEW YORK, Feb. 9. The steamship Atlantic arrived at 61 o'clock this morning with Liverpool dates

to the 27th of January. She brings fifty-eight pas-sengers, among whom is Hon. N. G. Upham. Lord John Russel has resigned his office, and it is generally supposed that the whole Cabinet will follow his course. The government has been severely denounced in Parliament; and the general feeling of the people of England is in favor of peace. The Vienna Conference met on the 18th of Feb-

Affairs in Sebastopol are unchanged. Forty thousand Rassians were at Perekop with 80 guns. Gen. Leprandi had advanced his outposts to Tehunava and was expected to make an attack on Eupatoria, being now prepared by late reinforcements.

The Turks have opened a communication with Schamyl's forces, which number 20,000. Prussia claims the right of participating in the Vienna Conference, and has sent a protest to Vienna, and to the London and Paris Cabinets against the passage of resolutions at Vienna unless with her participatton.

Swiss enlistments go on slowly. Cawniti has been ordered to prevent the Russians from engaging in a campaign on the Danube. The Swedish army is to be placed on a war foot-

ing immediately. Negotiations are going on between Prussia and Austria, on the subject of a Germanic army. The Queen of Sardinia is dead. Sardinia sends twenty thousand troops as her contingent of the

The admirals of the allied fleets have declared the ports in the Black Sea and of Azof in a state of Several Russian provision ships have been cap-

tured in Asia. Achinet Pasha has been appointed to command the army in Anatolia which gives much satisfaction. Letters state that the French have possessed themselves of the Flagstaff Battery, and are waiting the Whig party did not recognize the doctrine of ina favorable opportunity to blow it up. structions, and it thus operated only to the loss of

Much sickness prevails among the allies. The Russians, who had been repulsed, have retaken, and again occupy, the Quarantine Fort. Gen. Brown is about to resume his command.

Odessa letters state that the Russians will shortly assume the offensive in the Crimea, being well prepared with reinforcements, Large numbers have been ordered to Peschop, and it is positively asserted that Omer Pacha will commence operations on the 18th January. Miller and Thompson of Liverpool have failed for

£60,000 sterling. The house of Eager and Co. have The Paris Moniteur states that bullion to the amount of seven hundred and fifty millions of francs has been placed at the disposal of the French government, in consequence of the new loan indication.

The 80-gun ship, Henry Quatre, having got ashore, has been turned into a fort, and is of great use to

Another Carlist insurrection has broken out in

The Russians recently made two sorties, but were repulsed with considerable loss. The Allies contemplate erecting a Hospital at Smyrna for 2,000 sick, and one at Rhodes for sol-

diers who are becoming convalescent. The "Patrie" says that the recent passage of the Danube by the Russians has given rise to a demand by Austra for an explanation from Gortschakoff. CHINA .- Dates from China to the 12th Dec. state that affairs in the Southern part of the Empire the past month have become more critical. At Canton the public authorities have applied to the American and English Consuls for assistance, Trade has been completely suspended.

For the North Carolina Standard.

At a meeting of the Committees on the part of the Agricultural Societies of Warren, Franklin, Granville, and the friends of a union of the three counties in holding an annual exhibition or Fair in the town of Henderson, John D. Hawkins, of Franklin, was called to the chair, and Charles Wyche, of Gran-

ville, appointed Secretary.

At the request of the Chairman, Dr. R. C. Pritchard, of Warren, briefly stated the object of the meet. ing to be a union of the three counties, and permanently locating and improving the Fair grounds.

Dr. A. C. Harris, of Granville, on the part of the Committee consisting of himself, Dr. G. W. Blacknall, and R. P. Hughes, appointed at a previous meeting to examine and fix a location, reported having had the subject fully under advisement, and recommended the purchase of the lot at present enclosed and sufficient adjacent lands to enlarge the grounds to a capacity sufficient for the purpose contemplated. Whereupon, Dr. Pritchard offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the following named gentlemen be requested to act as committees in their respective counties to solicit subscriptions in behalf of the proposed union Fair, and report to a meeting to be held at this place on the first Tuesday in April next. For Granville. William A. Eaton, Dr.O. F. Man-

son, Dr. John R. Herndon, Thomas Miller, R. A. Hamil ton, S. S. Royster, Dr. G. W. Blacknall, Maj. J. F. Harris, Maj. B. Bullock, James Turner, Hon. A. W. Venable, Isham Cheatham, Isaac H. Davis, R. P. Hughes, Dr. A. C. Harris, and Thomas L. Williams. For Warren. Dr. R. C. Pritchard, William A. Burwell, John B. Williams, James T. Russell, William Plummer, Whit. Kearney, T. N. F. Alston, Henry Hunter, Dr. William Hawkins, Dr. A. B. Hawkins, Nathan Milam, John Yancey, Joseph S. Jones, H. J. B. Clarke, Dr. Thomas J. Pitchford and John W. Haves.

For Franklin. Dr. E. A. Crudup, Gen. J. B Littlejohn, Robert Gill, Col. Phil. B. Hawkins, Dr. Wiley Perry, Arch. Williams, Joseph A. Whitaker, Dr. Peter Foster, Dr. R. P. Toney, Etheldred Green, John Davis, Dr. Wood T. Johnson, N. B. Massenberg, Allen Perry, John D. Hawkins and Oscar On motion of Dr. A. C. Harris, it was

Resolved, That the friends of agriculture, and of the project of holding a union Fair at Henderson, in the counties of Warren, Franklin and Granville, be earnestly requested to co-operate with the committees appointed in the several counties in furthering the object contemplated. Drs. G. W. Blacknall, A. C. Harris and P. W.

Wyche, were appointed a committee to ascertain the cost of the proposed lots and the necessary improve-On motion the spapers published in Warrenton, Louisburg and Raleigh were requested to publish these proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned to the first Tuesday C. H. WYCHE, Secretary. Henderson, Granville county, N. C., ¿

January 30, 1855.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM WITH A VENGEANCE! We gather from the columns of the Boston Courier the following piece of patriotic intelligence. Risum tenetis, amici?

" In the House of Representatives yesterday on order was introduced, directing that the use of the hall be granted to the Whig party for caucus purposes; and another directing that the Latin inscription over the Speaker's desk- Ense petit placidum sub libertate quietem'-be removed, and that a liberal translation in English be placed in its stead. The first after a little fun, was rejected; but the other was laid over under the rule, Messrs. Eames, of Malden, and Monroe, of Boston, giving notice of their intention to debate.

Well done, Know Nothings! Take as much rope as you please, to hang yourselves with. We suppose your next step will be to suppress the study of foreign languages in our schools and colleges-French must be ostracised, and Latin and Greek also, of course, for they are obsolete and dead. The great works of Cicero and Demonsthenes, those two distinguished tribunes, and defenders of popular rights according to your notions of Americanism, must return to that obscurity and blissful state of oblivion from which they were brought out by the litterati of the Middle Ages. Consistent Know Nothings what say you now of "the rich Irish brogue and sweet German accent?" What intend you with our National escuthcheon? Will you modify that too?

The American Eagle, we suppose, you will retrain; but what will you do with E. Pluribus Unum? We pause with the greatest anxiety, for categorical an National escuthcheon? Will you modify that too? pause with the greatest anxiety, for categorical an swers. Poor Know Nothings!

" Quos vull perdere Jupiter dementat."

The Massachusetts Know Nothing State Council. Boston, Feb. 9, 1855. A regular quarterly session of the State Council of Know Nothings was held to-day. The attendance was large, but of the proceedings little is known. Symptoms of rebellion from the influence of the National Council were apparent, especially in the rejection of the third degree concocted at Cincinnati, which proposes to expel every member who bolts a regular nomination. Camps of an order calling themselves the United Sons of America have been formed in several wards of this city, from which free soilers are excluded. On the other hand, lodges with the free soil element as predominant are forming in other parts of the

United States Senator for Illionis. Springfield (Ill.,) Feb. 8, 1855. Lyman Trumbull has just been elected United States Senator for Illionis, in place of Gen. Shields. Mr. Trumbull was elected on the 10th ballot. Whole number of votes,99 sides at Belleville, and is the representative elect

faom the Eighth Congressional district. The result is quite unexpected. SENATOR WILSON. Boston, Feb. 9th.-Senator Wilson started for Washington yesterday, and ad-dressed an anti-slavery delegation assembled to greet

MARRIED,

him at Worcester.

By the Rev. W. W. Albea, on the 8th of February, W. Barrow, Esq., and Abigail M. Saunders, both of Winston, Forsyth County, N. C. Forsyth County, N. C.

Spirit of the Age please copy.

In Wake county, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Mr. John W. Lewis, of Milton, N. C., to Miss Annie Hinton.

DIED,

In Caswell, near Yanceyville, on Saturday the 3d instant, Dr. George Robertson, aged about 52 years.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD," BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants. NORFOLK, Feb. 10th, 1855.

FLOUR .- The market is more firm to-day, and we note sales of S. F. at 914 @ 937; Extra 10 @ 1014. CCRN.—In demand, sales to-day of White at 88 cts.; Yel-low 90 cts.; Mixed 83 prices tending upward. COTTON.—Sales of fine at 8 cts. choice lots 81/ cts.

STAVES.—R. O. Had. \$38 W. O. Had \$50; Heading \$55 Pipe \$60 bbl. \$35. All except Brl. in demand.
B. E. PEAS.—85 cts. @ 90 cts; White Beans 140.
NAVAL STORS.—Tar dull at \$2 \(\); Spts. Turp. 43 @ 45 cts. in small lots. No crude offcring. LIME.—Thos, 11/4 @ \$115 W. C. 18/4. N. C. produce of all descriptions sells readily on arrival

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Feb. 10th, 1056. We note an active business week in the produce market. Prices of all kinds steady, without much change. BACON is selling at 10 to 1014 cts. per lb. COTTON is something lower. Sales principally at 8 cts.

for best grades, CORN is in good demand at 95 to \$1. FLOUR in good demand. No change in prices. Spirits Turpentine 30 to 31 cts. per gallon. Raw do. 1,10 to \$2,25 per barrel. PORK is selling at 6½ to 7 cts. Beef scarce.

Wimington and Weldon N. C. R. R. Through

Freights. ENG. &. SUPT.'S OFFICE W. &. W. R. R.) Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 10th, 1855.

REIGHTS from Wilmington or any Station on the
W. &. W. R. R. to any Station on the North Carolina R. R., and also from any Station on the N. C. R. R. to Wilmington or other points on the W. & W. R. R., will be transhipped and forwarded from Goldsboro'-free of charge

or transshipment, &c.
By the 15th of March next, arrangements will be made by which Goods and produce from the interior for ship-ment from, or to be sold in Wilmington, and also from Sea for the interior, will be delivered or received on the Com-pany's wharf and forwarded free of charge for wharfage or

Distance from Wilmington to Raleigh by Railroad, 1811/2 miles; from Raleigh to Portsmouth, Va., 1761/2—difference Freight on a barrel of Flour from Orange to Wilming-

on is 29 cents less than it is from Orange to Portsmouth NOTICE. it herewith known that my wife, A. E. PEPPER-CORN, has left me on her oven accord, consequently I do

not consider myself responsible for any of her dealings. F. PEPPERCORN.

W. P. ELLIOTT, General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C. February 10, 1854. ANTED.-TWO JOURNEYMEN BOOT MAK-

ers, to whom the highest wages will be given.
HENRY A DEPKIN. Raleigh, Feb. 13, 1855. Wilmington Journal copy 2 times and send act. to

FOR SALE.—A FINE YOUNG HORSE, LARGE size, blood bay, gentle, and a superior Buggy Horse. Call at HARRIS' LIVERY STABLE. Call at Raleigh, Feb. 13, 1855. Raleigh, Feb. 7, 1855.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners held this evening, it was rening, it was

Resolved, That the City Collector be authorized and required to advertise and collect the taxes due the city of Raleigh, and proceed to sell property, if the same be not paid, and pay over to the city Treasurer two weeks before

May court, otherwise the city attorney will be directed to bring suit on his bond. J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Clerk. All persons interested will take notice of the above, and

if payment of their taxes be delayed ten days from this date, I shall proceed to execute and advertise property for the same.

JAMES H. MURRAY, Feb. 10, 1855. EPORT CORRECTED.—In consequence of proposals made to me at the last Fair at Raleigh, by Dr. Wm. R. Holt, of Lexington, a report has been circulated that I will stand my horse, SARPEDON, at that place the ensuing spring. I would inform those interested that he will remain at my stable this season. Those desiring further information will please address me at Wilton, Gran-ville county, and a biil will be sent them giving size, pedi-gree, &c. WM. E. WYCHE.

Feb. 14, 1855. Spirit of the Age copy.

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House Door, in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, first day of February court, two LIKELY NEGRO MEN. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Feb. 9, 1855. Register copy two weeks and forward bill to Stan-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH COUNTY, Court of Equity. Thomas W. Wright, ad-ministrator of Margaret Drake vs. Allen Drake, William F. Drake, Nathaniel B. Drake, Matthew Drake, Harriet Drake, the children of Betsey Griffin, and the children of Dolly Drake.—Original Bill.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Nathaniel B. Drake, Matthew Drake, Harriet Drake, the children of Betsey Griffin, and the children of Dolly Drake, are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying them to be and appear before the Honorable Judge of our Court of Equity, at the Court to be held for the county of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to ensure or design the project of the court to be seen to be seen

then and there to answer or demur to said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them. Witness, B. H. Blount, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, in Nashville, the third Monday of Septem-B. H. BLOUNT, C. M. E. January 30, 1855.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, YANCEY County, Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1854. Jas. N. Edwards vs. Malinda Edwards, Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Malinda Edwards, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard for three states. ard, for three months successively, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Burnsville, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, an-

N. YOUNG, S. C. C.

A. D. 1854. January 1855.